

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

NO. 175.

BUSINESS CARDS.
EUGENE P. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE,
ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Jan 12 w&t-wf

JNO. E. HAMILTON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
N. E. COR. SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
deed t-w&t-wf

H. KELSEY.....LIGE ARNOLD,
KELSEY & ARNOLD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties prompt
attention. deed d-w&t-wf

Eben. J. Monroe,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Collections made in all parts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances
promptly made. Money invested and rents collected
and remitted. deed t-w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
J. Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. Feb 25 w&t-wf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Snod & R. Ross.
Feb 22 w&t-wf

CRADDOCK.....CHARLES P. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.,

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, next door from the bridge. deed d-w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection
of debts for non-residents in my part of the
State.

I will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments
of deeds, and other writings to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions,
affidavits, etc. JCT Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
Nov 11.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the circuit courts of the 6th Judicial
District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the
State. All business confided to him will meet
with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.
J. Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
53 v Frankfort, Ky.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and
in the courts of the adjoining counties. J. Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to
Mr. Harlan's office. May 19 t

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the county of Greenup
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
Jan 14 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official record.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858. If.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. never w&t-wf

NOW READY!
The New Code of Practice,
IN Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.

P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.
The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.

B. F. DINKLE,
BEGS to inform his friends and citizens of Frank-
fort and surrounding counties generally, that
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House,
Sign and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on
most reasonable terms. His services are
desirably required in town and country, and satis-
faction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hard-
ware store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Farm-
ers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
Jan 11 w&t-wf

R. L. TALBOT,
CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSION TO
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)

D. BUGGINS' AND APOTHECARIES PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 453 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

And all Others in Want of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,

Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Save a large per centage in the

Purchase of these Goods by

Looking through our

FALL STOCK,

THE LARGEST IMPORTED THIS SEASON.

Country Merchants

Are particularly invited to give us a call. We

will offer them RARE INDUCEMENTS.

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.

107 Fourth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

sep 27 w&t-wf

PHENIX FOUNDRY,

TENTH STREET

Opposite the Artisan Well,

Louisville, Ky.

W. H. CRAINGER, Agent.

STEAM Engines for Cotton Gins, Saw and Grist
Mills, Cranks, Gearboxes, Mill Gearings, Cotton
Gin Segments, Shafting, Pulleys, Mill Gearings,
&c., Creelers or Saw Mills; Hotelkiss' Recrea-
tive Water Wheels for Saw or Grist Mills, &c.

sep 27 w&t-wf

NEW MUSIC HOUSE!

WM. MCARRELL,

MUSIC PUBLISHER

AND DEALER IN

PIANOS, MELODEONS

BOUND AND SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise

Generally.

NO. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,

NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

Louisville, Ky.

HAVING JUST OPENED A NEW

MUSIC HOUSE in this city, I beg

leave to call the attention of my friends and

the public generally to my stock, which is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been selected

with great care, we can offer such inducements in

styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

Louisville, Ky.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embrac-
ing every variety, style, and quality of

handbooks.

Carpetts, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Bands,

India & Coco Matting, Shaded, Shadings,

Table Rods, Lampshades, Shadings, Shadings,

Curtains, Gimp, Chair Covers, Green Baize,

Chair Linen, Tassels, Cornices, Bands,

Carpet Machines, Cards, Shaded, Shadings,

Warp on Beam, assorted colors,

Men's Hats, Girls', Wire Headings and Frames,

Shutters, Steel Rods and Pickers, Leather,

Hand Cards, Tenter Hooks, Cob Web, &c., &c.

Also, a FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Do-Stuffs, Cudieh, Madieh, Log Wood, Cam. Wood, &c., &c.

sep 29 w&t-wf

M. B. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 4 Masonic Building,

Mar 10 w&t-wf

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

aui 13 w&t-wf

M. B. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

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AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 4 Masonic Building,

Mar 10 w&t-wf

MARSH

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

We publish this morning a copy of the act which has passed the Senate in reference to the Magistrates' districts and precincts in this county. This act comes to the Legislature under the endorsement of over eight hundred voters of Franklin county. It was unanimously recommended by the Democratic county convention which met here last December, and has been before the Senate from that time until a few days since, when, for the first time, we learned that it was opposed by anybody. We are informed now that some of the Opposition don't like it, and their objections really are grounded on the fact that, under the provisions of this bill, allowing two voting places in Frankfort, it is expected the Irish and Dutch can vote without crowding and elbowing "Natives," and thereby give the latter a pretext for resorting to violence. We trust that this bill, which was presented some time since by our Senator, will pass the House without further delay, and that it may become a law without the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i in the way of amendment. It is fair and right in all its provisions.

The vote by which the Commercial Bank bill was rejected, and the Governor's veto sustained, on Thursday, was reconsidered in the Senate yesterday, and the bill passed, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. The Speaker, Mr. Porter, ruled the motion to reconsider out of order, but an appeal from the Chair was taken and sustained by the Senate, with the result above stated. We are inclined to believe that the whole proceedings on the subject, yesterday, were unconstitutional, and the bank has no authority of law to increase its capital or extend its branches. It is now a question for the courts to determine.

We give an endorsement to the following handsome and well merited compliment to a leading member of the House of Representatives:

XO. G. CARLISLE, OF KENTON.—Few men in Kentucky, or elsewhere, have succeeded so early in life in making their mark in public life, as the able and indefatigable Representative from the county of Kenton. Although quite young in years, he possesses the calm, matured judgment of the aged statesman, the tact and talent of the ablest dealers, and that power of intellect which enables him to grapple with the most difficult questions of public policy, and investigate them thoroughly. He is no time-server—no office-seeker, he aspires to no political position, and serves his constituents only because he feels it his duty to do so, when they call upon him.

Although the present is his first term in the Legislature, he has succeeded in placing himself in the very front ranks of usefulness and influence. His course will be onward and upward, from this time forward; and the day is not distant when his talents, eloquence, and unbending political integrity will call him to represent the gallant South in Congress.

A few days ago, he replied to a speech from Mr. Buckner, of Fayette, in the House, and his effort is said to have been a most able and successful one. "It was so clear, conclusive, and unanswerable," says the correspondent of the Louisville Courier, "that Mr. Buckner did not even attempt to reply." This correspondent pays Mr. Carlisle a further compliment when he says:

"Mr. Carlisle, I would remark by the way, although one of the youngest members of the House, has already taken a leading position. He is a gentleman of remarkably accurate judgment, of manly promise, and I predict for him a successful and brilliant future. His efforts in the House are always to the point, and are listened to with marked attention."

All who speak of this young and popular Representative, concur in the opinion that he is a gentleman of bright promise, sterling merit, incorruptible integrity, and destined to become one of the brightest stars in the Kentucky constellation. "So mote it be!"—Ninth Legion.

[For the Yeoman.]

Our Opposition friends are very much troubled about our county precinct bill. They think it exceedingly hard that men living near the town should ride five or six miles in the country to vote. Have they forgotten that when they had the power a few years ago they would not allow a single voting place in the county, but compelled every voter to ride to the Court-house here in Frankfort to cast his vote; and never, until forced by the new Constitution, would they make a precinct outside of the town. This bill is all right; most of these men are being placed back to the country precincts where they originally belonged.

The K. N.'s, when they had the power, brought them into the town precinct without the knowledge or consent of the Democrats, and we want them placed where they were when the precincts were first laid off.

We have yet to find the first Democrat who has been thrown to the country by this bill, who complains. They would rather walk twenty miles to vote, than to have such scenes as we have had at our court-house since the advent of Know-Nothingism. It is the Opposition here in the town who object to this bill.

They know that this county is Democratic, and if there is a fair and full vote polled, they will be beaten. They have kept from the polls by violence and threats of violence, from 50 to 75 voters in this precinct, and they can continue to do this, if you will just allow them to keep from 600 to 800 men in the court-house yard. The Democrats are willing and anxious to go to the country, and if the members of the Opposition do not choose to go and vote, we shall not object. But we want to be placed in a position to cast a full and fair vote. We have been run over here long enough. We want no advantage of our opponents, nor can we have any. They give themselves the casting vote at all the precincts, so there is no fear of illegal voting.

To LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and colors, and done so thorough and to their satisfaction.

Remarks of GEORGE M. THOMAS, of Lewis county, in the House of Representatives, February 10th, 1860, upon the bill submitting to the people the propriety and expediency of imposing an additional tax of three cents for school purposes:

Mr. SPEAKER.—The bill under consideration requires the sheriffs and other officers conducting the annual election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1860, to open a poll in the various precincts in their respective counties, and take the sense of the qualified voters of the Commonwealth upon the propriety and expediency of imposing an additional tax of three cents on each \$100 worth of property in the State, for the purpose of increasing the common school fund of Kentucky. I should not have asked leave to bring in this bill if I had thought that the people of Kentucky were not in favor of an additional tax for school purposes. I am satisfied that the people of Kentucky are in favor of an additional tax for school purposes. I came to that conclusion from the vote that the people have heretofore given upon propositions of a similar character to the one under consideration.

In 1818 the people of the State voted upon the propriety of imposing a tax of two cents on each \$100 worth of property in the State for the purpose of increasing the school fund. The proposition was carried by a very large majority. In the year 1853 the people voted upon a similar proposition, imposing an additional tax of three cents for common school purposes. That proposition was carried by over *sixty thousand majority*—there being over *ninety thousand* votes in favor of the additional tax, and only about thirty thousand against it. Upon an examination of the vote of the various counties, it will be seen that all the counties in the State, with the exception of some three or four, voted in favor of the three cent tax. Thus it will be seen that Jefferson county, which is the richest and most populous county in the State, gave the largest vote, and the largest majority in favor of the three cent tax. That county gave 3,462 votes in favor, and only 227 against the tax. In 1848 the county gave 1,633 in favor of, and 370 against the two cent tax. The county of Fayette, which is so highly represented upon this floor, is the next richest county in the State. That county gave 1,577 votes in favor of, and only 510 against the three cent tax—being over *one thousand* majority in favor of the tax. Campbell county gave 1,036 votes in favor of, and only 63 against the three cent tax. Kenton county gave 3,066 in favor of, and 317 against the tax. Madison county gave 1,235 votes in favor of, and only 56 against the tax. Fleming county gave 1,391 in favor of, and only 310 against the tax. Greenup county gave 1,111 in favor of, and only 35 against the tax. Lewis county gave 1,023 in favor of, and 96 against the tax. Mason county gave 1,512 in favor of, and 292 against the tax. Morgan county gave 1,349 in favor of, and only 55 against the tax. In 1848 Morgan county gave 255 in favor of, and 619 against the tax. Floyd county, in 1835, gave 911 in favor of, and only 58 against the tax. In 1848 Floyd gave 410 in favor, and 211 against the tax. Lawrence county gave 1,020 for, and only 36 against the three cent tax. Scott county gave 1,215 in favor of, and 249 against the tax. Pulaski gave 1,858 in favor of, and 392 against the tax. Perry 311 in favor of, and 5 against the tax. Knott 935 in favor of, 31 against. Johnson 613 for, and 28 against. Franklin 217 for, and 350 against. Bourbon 771 for, and 575 against. Wayne 1,037 for, and 233 against. I refer to the vote to show that those who are for taxation for school purposes are not confined, as some suppose, to any particular locality in the State. It also appears that the richest, as well as the poorest counties in the State, are in favor of taxation for common school purposes.

For the purpose of public instruction, I believe that every man ought to be subject to taxation in proportion to his property, and we ought not to look at the question whether he have or have not children to be benefited by the education for which he pays. I regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which life and property and the peace of society are secured. It is the pride and boast of our noble system of government, that each citizen, at the ballot box, possesses rights of sovereignty with every other one. Therefore how important it is that the great mass of the people of our State be educated so that each may be able to read and understand for himself the history and constitution of his country, and to decide for himself what are the true principles and policy of his own government.

I am satisfied that the present school tax is insufficient. The income from all sources ought to be sufficient to teach a six months' school in every district in the State. The additional tax proposed in this bill will increase the fund sufficient to teach a six months' school in a large majority of the districts.

The estimated income of the school fund for the year 1859, from all sources, was \$345,796 41, being made up as follows: The amount drawn from the present five cent school tax brings \$225,802 91; the amount drawn from the funds brought \$67,013 50; the amount from the stock of the Capital stock of the Farmers' Bank, Commercial Bank, and Bank of Ashland, bring about \$11,700; and on the 125 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky, \$12,000, which amount is to be expended for schools taught in the year 1859.

The amount of money expended in the year 1858 for school purposes in the State was only \$18,000.

The annual increase in the amount of the money expended exhibits an axiomatic prosperity in the school fund, and shows that our school system is rapidly advancing.

It must be admitted that the system of education in our State is in a highly flourishing condition. Thus it will appear in 1848 there were returned to the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in all 31,591 children within school ages actually attending these schools; whilst in 1858 there were reported the increased number of 267,712, making the increase in ten years 236,211.

Some gentlemen object to submitting the proposition to the people; they say that the present tax is sufficient; they say, also, that the people are opposed to more taxation for school purposes, and that the rich counties have to pay for the education of the children of the people of the mountains.

In answer to the first objection, I would state that it is evident to every person that the present school tax is insufficient, because the income from the school fund will not teach a three month's school. The funds ought to be large enough to teach a six months' school in every district in the State. All I have to say in answer to the second objection is, that if the people are opposed to the present tax, they will vote it down. As to the third objection, it is true that the rich counties in the State pay into the Treasury more school money than they draw out; and that the mountain counties get the benefit of the money they pay. I find, upon examining the Auditor's report for 1858, that the number of parents in the State without property is 14,519, having 33,211 children. Now I would ask, is it to the interest of the people of this State that these 33,211 children should be brought up in ignorance and vice? The number of parents in the State worth less than \$100 is 7,091, having 19,591 children. The knowledge of a people is always in proportion to their liberty, and it is equally true that the liberty of a people is always in proportion to their knowledge; and that the voting place of said district shall be at, or near, where it now is.

§ 7. That the magistrate's districts, election precincts, and places of voting established by this act shall not be changed by the County Court except at the Court of Claims, and it shall require a majority of all the Justices of the Peace to commission in the county to concur with the Presiding Judge of the County Court before any change shall be made.

§ 8. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all acts or parts of acts in conflict with it are hereby repealed.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOE STEVENS.—The Easton, (Md.) Gazette, of Saturday last, announces the death of Samuel Stevens, Ex-Governor of Maryland. He was a native of Talbot county, where he died on the 7th instant, in the 82d year of his age. A man of the strictest integrity, with kind and generous impulses, and remarkable for his energy and industry, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

ACTIVE EXERCISE BY LADIES.—The Philadelphia Tribune ridicules the idea against female skating, and says, "they order things better abroad. Ladies of established position, whose genuine modesty no one would think of questioning, and who belong to families which have been the best in the country for hundreds of years, engage in robust exercises from which many of our *sor dist* ladies would shrink from as vulgar. They drive spirited horses along the beautiful lanes and by the blossoming hedge-rows of pretty England. They ride on horseback with brilliant cavalcades to visit all the spots sacred to history, fame and old romance. They think nothing even a Lady Arabella or an Homeric Geraldine, of walking five miles in the country, smartly dressed and booted for the purpose. They are skilled in archery. Some of them even ride at the hounds, and harlequin their aristocratic bands by rowing pleasure boats in a style that would captivate the hearts of our whole Schuyler fleet."

The present five cent tax will produce this year about \$250,000, and that amount will annually increase, as the taxable property of the State increases. If the proposition under consideration is carried by the people, the three cent tax proposed will produce about \$150,000 annually—making \$490,000 raised by taxation, to which must be added the \$97,713 50 arising annually from interest on the State bond, &c., making in all about \$197,713 50 to be distributed annually in the State for the education of the children of the people.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Fayette, (Mr. Buckner,) proposes to revive the Normal School at Lexington. I was opposed to the original law, believed it unconstitutional, am still of that opinion. If the amendment is adopted, the people will reject the proposition by thousands of majority. Young's doctrine on the subject was thus defined in a late discourse: "I have had no revelation in regard to the stealing that is going on in this Territory. When the Lord wants it stopped, He will stop it! I believe that a man can steal and be justified in the act."

§ 17. Dr. Ball has certainly achieved an enviable success, producing from his laboratory a medicine that is at once pleasant to the taste and at the same time a prompt and sure remedy for worms.

His *Vegetable Worm Destroyer* combines these properties in perfection.

Sold by W. H. Averill, for Frankfort and vicinity.

ACTIVE EXERCISE BY LADIES.—The Philadelphia Tribune ridicules the idea against female skating, and says, "they order things better abroad. Ladies of established position, whose genuine modesty no one would think of questioning, and who belong to families which have been the best in the country for hundreds of years, engage in robust exercises from which many of our *sor dist* ladies would shrink from as vulgar. They drive spirited horses along the beautiful lanes and by the blossoming hedge-rows of pretty England. They ride on horseback with brilliant cavalcades to visit all the spots sacred to history, fame and old romance. They think nothing even a Lady Arabella or an Homeric Geraldine, of walking five miles in the country, smartly dressed and booted for the purpose. They are skilled in archery. Some of them even ride at the hounds, and harlequin their aristocratic bands by rowing pleasure boats in a style that would captivate the hearts of our whole Schuyler fleet."

The last accounts from Utah say that things were growing worse and worse. The Mormons were getting to be little better than a horde of thieves. The Gentiles could keep nothing moveable without standing guard over it. Young's doctrine on the subject was thus defined in a late discourse: "I have had no revelation in regard to the stealing that is going on in this Territory. When the Lord wants it stopped, He will stop it! I believe that a man can steal and be justified in the act."

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His *Vegetable Worm Destroyer* combines these properties in perfection.

Sold by W. H. Averill, for Frankfort and vicinity.

BRIDGEPORT FEMALE INSTITUTE.

This new and prosperous institution, now in successful operation, will open its next session on the 1st Monday of February, 1860.

The Teachers, dexterous in teaching, herefore, are determined not to be excelled by any rival institution of a kindred character in this vicinity. Give us the pupils, and we will clearly demonstrate that we give, in each instance, full value received.

J. HERVEY GARDNER, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

Mrs. LUCY H. BALDWIN, Vice-Proprietress.

febd15 w&t-wm

Dissolution.

THE DOUBLE TRAIN SKIRT.

THE PARISIAN BELT SKIRT,

THE GOSSAMER SKIRT,

THE WOMEN SKIRT,

THE EXPANSION SKIRT.

FOR SALE, throughout the Union, by the principal Jobbers and Retailers. See that both our *new* and *old* *skirts* are stamped on every skirt. Some others are genuine.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Crown Skirts, New York.

jan19 w&t-wm

CROWN SKIRTS,

Which are offered this season in improved styles, shapes and manufacture, as follows:—

THE DOUBLE TRAIN SKIRT,

THE PARISIAN BELT SKIRT,

THE GOSSAMER SKIRT,

THE WOMEN SKIRT,

THE EXPANSION SKIRT.

FOR SALE, throughout the Union, by the principal Jobbers and Retailers. See that both our *new* and *old* *skirts* are stamped on every skirt. Some others are genuine.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Crown Skirts, New York.

jan19 w&t-wm

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

THE INSTITUTE IS DIRECTED BY A

Board of Visitors appointed by the State, and is under the superintendence of

COL. E. W. MORGAN,

A distinguished graduate of West Point, and a principal engineer, nated by an able Faculty.

The course of study includes all that is taught in Colleges, and more in Mathematics, Mechanics, Medicine, Chemistry, Agriculture and Mining, also in English Literature, History, Geology, and Modern Languages, Medicine, and Law, with a selection of studies to suit the means.

The twenty-sixth session will open Feb. 1, 1860.

Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Kentucky, or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,

President of the Board.

jane23 tf

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN, KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1860.

Senate met and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. LANCER, of the Catholic church.

On motion, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS—JUDICIAL.—An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Gas Company. Passed.

Mr. RHEA—COURT OF APPEALS.—An act to incorporate Rochester Lodge, No. 270, F. A. M. Passed.

Mr. GILLIS—SAME COMMITTEE.—An act changing the time of holding Quarterly Courts in Laurel county. Passed.

Same.—An act to legalize the December term, 1859, of G. L. Merritt's Court, in Whitley county. Passed.

Same.—An act to allow additional fees to Circuit and County Court Clerks, and county Surveyors.

Same.—moved the bill be printed and passed into the orders of the day. Adopted.

Mr. READ—House bill to amend the election laws of Whitley county. Rejected.

Same.—House bill for the benefit of William Johnson, late Sheriff of Laurel county. Passed.

Same.—An act for the benefit of Jacob Swigert. Passed.

Same.—An act for the benefit of William II. Hamilton, late Sheriff of Larue county. Passed.

Same.—House bill to amend an act incorporating the Harmony Fork Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.

Mr. RHEA moved a suspension of the rules in order to allow the committee on Banks to report on bill. Adopted.

Mr. MARSHALL—BILLS.—An act to amend the charter of the Southern Bank of Kentucky. Pending which, the hour arrived for taking up.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was rejected.

The SPEAKER announced that his decision yesterday, in ruling that Mr. Walker could not move to reconsider the vote, he having voted with the minority, although that minority had defeated the bill, was not correct. He now reversed that decision.

Mr. WALKER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated.

Mr. FISK raised a point of order, to-wit: The constitution says that the vote yesterday was a reconsideration, and there is no authority allowing a reconsideration to be reconsidered. He supported his point at some length.

The point of order, after being elaborately discussed by Messrs. FISK, BRUNER, CISELL, WALTON, GRUNDY, GLEN, WALKER, MARSHALL, WHITAKER, and DEHAVEN, was decided by the Speaker as correct, and consequently, that the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected and the veto sustained, was out of order.

Mr. BRUNER respectfully appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. FISK moved a call of the Senate.

Same.—Demanded the yeas and nays.

The call was ordered by a vote of 17 yeas to 16 nays.

The Clerk proceeded to call the Senate, when it was discovered that Senators Jenkins, Rust, and Davidson were absent.

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. Rust, who was compelled by pressing and urgent business to absent himself from the city, was excused.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, being directed to arrest the absentees, appeared with Senator Jenkins in custody.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. Jenkins was excused.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was requested to go to the rooms of Senator Davidson, and ascertain the cause of his absence.

Mr. DeHAVEN moved that further proceedings under the call of the Senate be dispensed with. Adopted.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, being directed to arrest the absentees, appeared with Senator Jenkins in custody.

Mr. BRUNER reported that Senator Davidson was very unwell, and confined to his bed.

On motion of Mr. BRUNER, Mr. Davidson was excused.

The question being: shall the decision of the Chair be sustained? The Senate refused to sustain the Chair.

The Senate refused to sustain the Chair by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Barrick, Cissell, Darnaby, Dehaven, Fisk, Gibson, Grover, Ivan, Jenkins, Pratt, and Walton—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Barrick, Briner, Co-By, Denby, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Hayslett, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McPhee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Taylor, Watt, Walker, and Whitaker—22.

The question being upon the motion to reconsider.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 19 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that the motion was a privileged one, and consequently in order.

Before the motion could be acted upon, the hour arrived for taking up the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The question being: shall the bill be passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Andrews, Barrick, Briner, Co-By, Denby, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Hayslett, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McPhee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Taylor, Watt, Walker, and Whitaker—22.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that the bill under consideration had precedence over the orders of the day.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

The question being: shall the bill be passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Andrews, Barrick, Briner, Co-By, Denby, Gillis, Glenn, Grundy, Hayslett, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McPhee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Taylor, Watt, Walker, and Whitaker—22.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that the bill under consideration had precedence over the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The question being: shall the bill be passed, the objections of the Governor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

On motion of Mr. DARNABY, the bill was passed over informally, and continued in its place in the orders. Adopted.

MOTION TO SUSPEND.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to suspend the rules in order to take up a bill to incorporate the Clowport and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company. Adopted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The question being: certain improvements to be made in the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. DARNABY, the bill was passed over informally, and continued in its place in the orders. Adopted.

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